

APPENDIX A: Summary of Recovery in the Klamath Basin

1. The Klamath Basin Recovery Unit consists of 11 local populations (9 resident and 2 migratory) distributed in 3 core areas: the Upper Klamath Lake core area; the Sycan River core area; and the Upper Sprague River core area.
2. In the Upper Klamath Lake core area, 3 individual, nonconnected, local populations of resident fish reside upstream of impassable diversion structures located in headwater tributaries. No bull trout use the tributaries downstream of the structures.
3. The Sycan River core area has 2 local populations of bull trout, 1 with fish that migrate to an extensive marsh complex.
4. The Upper Sprague River core area has 4 local populations of resident bull trout and 1 remnant population of migratory fish. The source of the migratory fish is unknown.
5. Recovery is defined as: 1) stable self-sustaining local populations of bull trout: migratory forms (fluvial and/or adfluvial) in the Upper Klamath Lake core area and fluvial forms in the Sycan River and Upper Sprague River core areas; 2) consistent interchange of genetic material among appropriate core populations; 3) stable or upward trends in habitat quality and quantity in core areas and migration corridors through landscape-level adjustments in land management strategies designed to maintain and/or enhance structural and functional attributes of upslope, riparian, and fluvial systems; 4) an absence, or low incidence of, nonnative salmonids in core areas, in conjunction with a stable, native fish assemblage.